•*Early Stages.*—Unknown;

The habitat of this species is southern Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona.

(7) Hesperia nessus, Edwards, Plate XLVII, Fig. 17, 3 (Nessus).

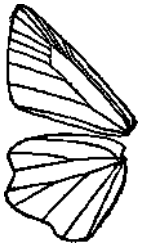
Butterfly.—This singularly marked little species, which probably might be separated from this genus on account of the slender and prolonged palpi, and no doubt would be by some of the hair-splitting makers of genera, I am content to leave where it has been placed by recent writers. It can be readily recognized by the figure in the plate, as there is nothing else like it in our fauna. Expanse, .80 inch.

Early Stages.—Unknown.

Nessus occurs in Texas and Arizona.

There are a few other species of this genus found within the limits of the United States, but enough have been represented to give a clear conception of the characteristics of the group, which is widely distributed throughout the world.

Genus SYSTASEA, Butler



Butterfly.—The palpi are porrect, the third joint projecting forward, the second joint densely scaled below. The antennae are slender, the club moderately stout, somewhat bluntly pointed, bent, not hooked. The hind wings are somewhat crenulate, and deeply excised opposite the end of the cell. The fifth vein is lacking. In the fore wing the lower radial arises from a point nearer the upper radial than the third median nervule. The fore wings are crossed about the middle by translucent spots or bands.

Early Stages.—*The early stages are unknown.*

(1) Systasea zampa, Edwards, Plate XLVI, Fig. 15, 3 (Zampa).

Neuration of the genus *Systasea*

Butterfly.—*The* wings on the upper side are ochreous, mottled and clouded with dark brown. The primaries are

parked about the middle and before the apex by translucent
transverse linear spots. In addition there are a number of pale
opaque spots on the primaries. The secondaries are traversed by